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money remitted by him.
A subscriber desiring to change the post office
direction of his paper must communicate to us the name
of the office to which he has previously sent, otherwise
we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Notice.
Mr. J. A. Stevens will call upon subscribers in Waldo
County, during the months of February and March.
Mr. V. D. Adams is now engaged in calling upon sub-
scribers in Somerset County.

Wasting the Public Lands.

A part of the system which has prevailed in
Maine, in regard to disposing of the public lands,
has been in the highest degree injurious to the
public interest. We refer to the custom of sell-
ing townships at auction to the highest bidder, and
to donating townships to institutions of learning.
In regard to the latter, we know that we should
be able to find that our constitution renders it im-
perative that the Legislature shall, from time to
time, encourage and endow academies, colleges,
and other institutions of learning. This is all
right. We look upon that clause as one of the
most important and most patriotic of the whole.
But does it imply, in any way, that the
Legislature shall, from time to time, give whole
townships to institutions of learning? No means.
To borrow, or rather inherited it from our mother Mas-
sachusetts, who, at an early day, got into the habit
of distributing with a pretty liberal hand, town-
ships and half townships of land "away down
east," to almost anything and every body who
asked for them. At the commencement of the
fashion, so remote were the lands, and so difficult
of access were they, that it was like giving away
land in the moon. Indeed, so little did she value
those lands at that period, that she even sold a
million of acres to one man at one cent an acre.

But time, in its progress, has now made those
very lands valuable, and it ought to admonish us
that the old system of donating them to literary
institutions, or other institutions, or selling
them at auction, ought long since to have been
abandoned.

But what shall be done with them? And how
shall we fulfill our constitutional obligations in
regard to endowing seminaries of learning? We
keep the fee in the hands of the State until it is
sold in lots to actual settlers, and give the pro-
ceeds to your institutions. Sell the township to
your lumberman, and use the proceeds for pay-
ment of public expenses, if need be, but let us
never sell another foot of the soil to proprietors,
as they are called, nor never give another foot
to any institution. Let the fee, the freehold, the
ownership of the soil go to none but an actual,
bona fide settler who will go on to it and make a
farm of it.

Had this been the system of management in
the beginning, the State, and the lands, and the
community would have been vastly better off at
this moment. As it is, nearly all the public
lands have slipped from the hands of the State
into the hands of proprietors. And what do the
proprietors do with them? Try to promote set-
tlement upon them? No—they try to dis-
courage settlement on most of them. They keep
them to lumber upon, and to grow lumber upon
them. They desire and mean to keep them in
the forest state, and they neither build roads
nor make improvements on them, or want any one
else to do it.

Thousands and tens of thousands of fertile
acres are now in that condition, and the prospect
now is, they will be kept so for centuries. Had
the State kept the ownership of the soil in her
own hands, and sold only the timber, it would
have been far otherwise with much of it. Pro-
ductive farms and busy villages would now be
where there is now none but forest and wild
land. There would be no need of cutting lumber
upon and peopled by no living body but wild beasts
and the forest. You may travel hundreds of miles
on the Penobscot and upper St. John, over ex-
cellent soil, well watered, and offering natural
facilities for the speed of agriculture and the
mechanic arts, but shut out entirely and hopelessly
from them by the proprietors whose interest lies
in thus keeping them locked up, as it were, from
any advances of civilization. It is time, there-
fore, to stop this mode of perpetuating the wild-
erness by selling or giving away townships. Let
the Legislature do what it thinks best with the
proceeds, but never, never part with another inch
of the soil to any but real settlers.

The Board of Agriculture at its recent ses-
sion recommended some action by the Legisla-
ture for the encouragement of immigration from
the north of Europe. The subject is now under
consideration by the Legislative Committee on
Agriculture. At the session of the Committee
on Thursday afternoon of last week, Mr. Goodale,
the Secretary of the Board, presented some views
in relation to the need of legislative action in
this direction. The class of immigrants referred to
were described by him as well adapted to supply
the deficiency of agricultural labor occasioned by
the depletion of the population by the war. A
large portion of those who have been drawn
from the army will probably never return to their
former avocations and their industry will be thus
lost to the State. Many have already died, and
the casualties of the service will still further re-
duce the number, while the inducements which
may be offered at the close of the war for the
settlement of the western regions of the South,
will doubtless draw off a large percentage of
those who survive. Large accessions of farm
laborers from Norway and Sweden are annually
made to the population of the country, all of
whom have found a settlement in the western
States. These immigrants are better adapted by
their thrifty habits of labor and the character of
the country of which they are native, to make
for themselves homes in Maine. Mr. Goodale
suggested the expediency of the appointment of
a commission to visit those countries and make
arrangements for the transportation of immi-
grants, and the establishment of an agency in
Portland to receive them, and furnish them with
the necessary information and facilities for set-
tlement upon the public lands of the State. We
trust the Legislature at its present session will
see the importance of taking action in regard to
this subject.

P. S. Since the above was written we learn
that at the meeting of the Committee on Monday
afternoon, interesting remarks were made upon
the subject by Mr. Goodale, Rev. Dr. Telford,
Bangor, and John A. Poor, Esq. At the request
of the Committee, Dr. Telford will deliver a public
address upon emigration from Northern Europe,
in the Hall of the House of Representatives, this
(Tuesday) evening. We hope there will be a
general attendance of the members, and others
interested in the subject.

The Bangor *Whig* learns that the 14th
Maine has re-enlisted as veterans. They will re-
turn to Maine soon on a furlough. About one
half of those re-enlisted are recruits obtained in
New Orleans, and who now hail from Maine.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

The New Quota. The Governor has issued
orders, under the call of Feb. 1, 1864, for the
raising of two regiments and four companies of
infantry to be credited to the quota apportioned
to this State. These regiments, the 31st and 32d
of Maine volunteers, will be commanded respec-
tively by Col. George Varnes, late of the Maine
2d, and Col. Mark F. Wentworth, late of the
Maine 27th, and they will be assigned to special
service in the 9th Army Corps, under Major
General Burdette. The regiments will render
service in this city.

The 31st regiment will be raised by volunteer
enlistments from the counties, and in the propor-
tions following, viz: Kennebec, 200; Arundel,
75; Piscataquis, 75; Hancock, 100; Knox, 75;
Somerset, 100; Penobscot, 200; Waldo, 100;
Washington, 100. The 32d regiment will be
composed of the number set against the follow-
ing counties, viz: York, 300; Oxford, 100;
Franklin, 100; Lincoln, 100; Cumberland, 200;
Androscoggin, 100; Sagadahoc, 100.

A State bounty of \$300, and a government
bounty in addition of \$300 to new recruits, and
\$400 to those who have served at least nine
months will be paid to all persons for the pre-
sent quota existing in either of these regiments,
(as well as to those for our organizations now
in the field), prior to the first day of March next,
of which amount, \$300 each will be paid in
hand to each man before leaving the State, and
also one month's advance wages. Pay and sub-
sistence will commence with the day of enlist-
ment. The payment of bounties to recruits will
cease on the 1st of March next. After that time
the quotas of towns remaining unfilled, will be
completed by the State. The bounty of \$300
will be paid to recruits existing under the call
of Feb. 2. Deficiencies in the quotas of towns
under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, must be filled
by the municipal authorities at the expense of
those towns.

Two-thirds of the commissioned officers of these
regiments are to be those who have heretofore
held commissions in active service. One lieuten-
ant in each company may be a civilian, the en-
listment of one hundred men, entitling him to a
commission. No person in a regiment now in
the field, (unless for special reasons and for gal-
lantry on the field of battle,) will receive a com-
mission in the new regiments.

The four companies of infantry, (officers for
which are already designated,) will be enlisted
within the counties of Waldo, Arundel, Kenne-
bec and Washington, for immediate duty upon
our Eastern Frontier, and in the batteries com-
manded by the government, next season at
Rockland and elsewhere upon our coast. Enlist-
ments and bounties for these companies will
be similar in all respects to those for the regi-
ments, except that they will receive but \$100
State bounty, and the companies will be subject
to the orders of the War Department for duty
out of the State, the same as other organizations.

Enlistments for the companies of Baker's
"District of Columbia Cavalry," (now rapidly
filling up at Augusta,) the company of "Sharp-
shooters," the batteries of "Mounted Artillery,"
the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and for our regi-
ments of Infantry now in the field, should be
urged forward the present month with all pos-
sible vigor, as only the enlistments of the ensuing
three weeks will secure the present manifest
and unparalleled bounties and premiums for pro-
curing recruits.

Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, who
claims to be the discoverer of the means of pro-
ducing insensibility to pain under surgical opera-
tions, has recently been in this city, soliciting
contributions for the purpose of remunerating
him for his sacrifices and expenditures in introduc-
ing it to general use by the medical fraternity. A
liberal sum was contributed by our citizens. We
understand he has visited other towns in Maine
with similar success. Perhaps a little previous
investigation as to whom the honor of this benefi-
cent discovery belongs might not have resulted
so profitably to Dr. Morton's finances. We have
before us an article published in the Philadelphia
Medical and Surgical Reporter of January 30th,
which, if it does not effectually settle the ques-
tion against him, certainly suggests grave doubts
in regard to the rightfulness of Dr. Morton's
claims. According to the statement of the *Re-
porter*, the credit of the original discovery is due
to the late Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, Ct.;
that this discovery and its practical application
was made by him in 1844, nearly two years be-
fore the claim of Morton was put forward; that
Morton himself first derived his idea of the use
of an anesthetic agent for this purpose from Dr.
Wells and afterwards, at the suggestion of Dr. C.
T. Jackson, made it available in practice by the
substitution of the vapor of sulphuric ether, in-
stead of nitrous oxide gas. Dr. Wells died some
years ago, while engaged in asserting his claims
to the honor and benefits of the discovery.

We have no personal knowledge in regard to the
conflicting claims upon this subject. It is im-
portant, however, if the citizens of Maine are to
be called on for a pecuniary acknowledgment of
the services rendered to humanity by this discov-
ery, that such compensation should be made only
to the person to whom it rightfully belongs. A
double injustice would be done if a mere pre-
tender be permitted to impose upon the credulity
and generosity of the public, while the family
of the real benefactor, who was defrauded of his
rights while living, are suffered to remain in ob-
scurety and poverty, neglected and unrecognized
by the community who have been benefited by
his labors and sacrifices.

The sessions of the Legislative Committee
having the subject of Capital Punishment before
them, have been very interesting. At the meet-
ing held on Wednesday evening Feb. 3d, able ar-
guments against the death penalty were made by
Hon. N. G. Hiebhorn of Stockton, and W. A. P.
Dillingham of Waterville. A communication
was also read from Prof. Upham of Brunswick
giving his views upon the same question. Public
opinion in Maine is evidently strongly against
the restoration upon the statute books of this
form of barbarism, and all the facts and statistics
go to show its utter futility in restraining or di-
scouraging crime. The certainty, rather than the
severity of punishment, is the best safeguard of
the community. Two more public meetings are
to be held in the Hall of the House of Represen-
tatives on Wednesday evenings of this and next
week. Those interested in the discussion of the
question are requested to be present, and submit
their views for the consideration of the committee.

Official information has been received from
the War Department fixing the quota of Maine
under the call of Feb. 1st, at 2000 men, the State
having been credited for the men who have en-
tered the naval service during the war. The
number assigned to 2d District is only 77,
and to the 3d District 132.

It is understood that the destination of
Col. Woodman's regiment of cavalry now in
camp in this city, and hitherto under orders for
Texas, is to be changed, and that it will be at-
tached to Gen. Burdette's expeditionary corps in
connection with other Maine regiments now be-
ing raised for that purpose.

Col. Freeman McGilvery of the 1st Maine
Light Artillery, who has distinguished himself
as one of the bravest and most skillful officers
in the service, is now in this city for the purpose
of superintending the recruiting of the several bat-
teries in his command.

The Rockland *Press* says a project is in agi-
tation at that region for a railroad from Rich-
mond to Rockland.

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Maine State Temperance Convention.
The Maine State Temperance Convention as-
sembled at the hall of Franklin Division S. of T. in
this city on Wednesday A. M. The meeting was
called to order by the Chairman of the State
Committee, and Hon. N. G. Hiebhorn of Stock-
ton was chosen temporary Chairman, and J. Per-
ham of Woodstock, Secretary. Prayer by Rev.
A. G. Gaines of Bethel, after which, on the sug-
gestion of Mr. Stackpole of Gorham, delegates
from the several counties, were invited to the
temperance cause in their respective towns.
The responses to this call showed that while in
some localities the sale of intoxicating liquors is
almost entirely suspended, yet upon the whole
there is much necessity for earnest and united
labor in the cause, that the movement may not
be retrogressive.

Messrs. Cram of Portland, Hiebhorn of Stock-
ton, and Stackpole of Gorham, were appointed to
act in connection with the Committee of the Sons
of Temperance, in presenting to the Legislative
Committee the reasons and necessity for an ex-
planatory clause to the Liquor Law, which shall
prohibit the sale of ale, beer and porter.

Messrs. Chase, Stackpole and Nye, were ap-
pointed a committee on permanent organization,
when the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 P.
M., at the Hall of Representatives, pending which
a public meeting was held at the hall before the
Legislative Committee, which was fully at-
tended. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr.
Randall of Lewiston, and Graham of Portland,
Capt. Coffin of Sidney, N. G. Hiebhorn of Stock-
ton, and Messrs. Holden and Perry of the Execu-
tive Council.

Evening Session. Governor Cony in the Chair.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cony. Interesting and spir-
ited remarks were made by Messrs. Revel, and
Rev. Dr. Smythe of England, Carlton, Gilman,
Beale, and Tuckerman of Portland, Stackpole of
Gorham, Randall of Lewiston, Burgess of Bangor,
Rev. Mr. McKenzie and Gen. Howard of Augus-
ta, and Richmond of Winthrop. The meeting was
fully attended, and was continued until late into
the evening. Much interest and enthusiasm was
manifested, and after passing a vote of thanks to
the speakers, the Convention adjourned without
delay.

Hospital Supplies for the 29th and 30th Regiments.
A grossly erroneous statement has ap-
peared in the Portland *Press* that the 30th Maine
left Augusta without suitable hospital stores, and
that the ladies of Portland were, in consequence,
obliged to furnish them to the regiment on their
arrival in that city. Justice demands the cor-
rection of this statement, so far as the women of
Augusta are concerned. No other have a more
noble record of devotion to the wants of the sick
and wounded soldiers than theirs.

Any man or able seaman who shall be
drafted, shall have the right, within eight days
after the notification of such draft, to enlist in
the naval service as a seaman.

The following persons are exempted and excepted
from enrollment and draft, viz: such as are re-
jected as physically or mentally unfit for the ser-
vice, all persons actually in the military or naval
service of the United States at the time of the
draft, and all persons who have served in the
military or naval service two years during the
present war and been honorably discharged there-
from. No other exemptions are allowed under
the provisions of the act.

All persons between the ages of 20 and 45
whether married or single, and not otherwise ex-
empted, are to be enrolled in one class, and made li-
able to the draft.

In all cases where colored persons have been
heretofore enlisted in the military service of the
United States, all the provisions of this act, so
far as the payment of bounty and compensation
are provided, shall be equally applicable, as well
as to those who may be heretofore recruited.

The following is the provisions adopted in refer-
ence to the enrollment and drafting of slaves into
the military service of the United States:
"All able-bodied male persons of African de-
scend, between the ages of 20 and 45 years,
whether citizens or not, resident in the United
States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions
of the act to which this is a supplement, and
part of the national forces, and when a
slave of a loyal citizen shall be drafted, he shall
enter into the service of the United States, his
master shall have a certificate thereof, and the
bounty of \$100 now payable by law shall be paid
to the owner of the slave, who shall be entitled
to service or labor at the time of his muster into
the service of the United States on freeing the
person. The Secretary of War shall appoint a
commissioner of the slave States, and he shall
present in Congress, charged to award just com-
pensation, not exceeding \$300 to each loyal per-
son to whom the colored volunteer may owe ser-
vice, and who shall be entitled to receive the same
in the United States, payable out of commutation
money, on the master freeing the slave."

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FREEDMEN. Acknowl-
edgment has been already made of collections in
this State of money and clothing in aid of the
suffering freedmen of the Mississippi valley, to
the amount of \$5,534.11 and 167 cents 23
bats, through the labors of Messrs. Dudley and
Hawkins, agents of the National Freedmen's
Association. Additional contributions are acknowl-
edged, as follows: Augusta, \$14 and 5 packages,
making the full amount contributed in this city
\$313.25 and 22 cents; members of the Legisla-
ture \$197; Skowhegan \$101 and 8 cents; Nor-
ridgewood \$17.25 and several cents, the number
not yet reported; Kendall's Mills \$47.25 and
goods not yet reported. The whole amount ac-
knowledged is \$5910.61 and 180 cents and 23
bats. Several barrels of clothing have also
been received from Mrs. F. T. of York, and
from Mrs. Isabel P. Fry of St. John, and col-
lected by the ladies of Jefferson and Newcastle.

It may be satisfactory to those interested to
know that information has been received of the
recognition by the sufferers on the banks of the
Mississippi, of a portion of the goods contributed
by the people of Maine, and that supplies are be-
ing forwarded to their relief as soon as received.
Contributions in clothing or money may still be
sent to Messrs. Nason, Hamlin & Co., Augusta,
whence they will be forwarded with despatch to
the proper officers in New York.

A resolve has been reported by the Com-
mittee on State Lands, appropriating \$20,000 in
aid of the construction of a turnpike road from
Milford on the Penobscot to Princeton on the
eastern border of the State, the terminus of a
railroad running from Calais. The resolve grants
\$10,000 when half the distance is completed,
and the balance when the whole is finished. The
road will very materially shorten the distance and
time from Bangor to Calais, and is recommended
by Adjutant General Hodson on military grounds.

A complete history of the Great American
Rebellion, embracing its causes, events and con-
sequences, copiously illustrated with portraits,
maps, and plans of battles, &c., edited by Eli-
ot G. Storke, Esq., is in process of publica-
tion by the Auburn Publishing Company, New
York. The first volume of the work, comprising
800 pages has been issued. It is handsomely got
up and will meet with a large sale. Mr. S. L.
Marden, of Vassalboro', is the agent for the
work in this vicinity. Price \$2.50 per volume.

One of our exchanges mentions the case of
a man who is gradually changing from white to
a black color. The result of a fact related
by Bishop Burgess at the meeting of the Histori-
cal Society, lately. He says there is a negro in
Gardiner who for some time past has been gradu-
ally growing white, until now his hands and
arms, and his face, with the exception of a few
ebony streaks, are of a chalky whiteness.

Legislature of Maine.

SENATE. The Committee on Judicial reported
in favor of the right of Everett W. Stetson, of
County, to a seat. The report was adopted and Mr.
Stetson declared to be a member of the Senate.
A resolve was reported in the Senate by the Com-
mittee on State Lands and State Roads, granting an ap-
propriation in aid of the construction of the Milford
and Princeton turnpike as a military road.
HOUSE. A message was received from the Governor
covering a communication received from the Senate
covering a communication received from the Senate
of Francis O. J. Smith, proposing to donate to the State
a farm of 90 acres, more or less, situated in Gorham,
valued at about \$10,000, provided the State will con-
cede to the Agricultural College provided by the State
the sum of \$10,000.

An interesting debate occurred on the bill making
valid the doings of cities, towns, and plantations in
raising bounties to volunteers.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.
SENATE. Mr. Miliken of Kennebec, from the Com-
mittee on Roads, Ways and Bridges, reported an act
authorizing the Maine Western Railway. The bill was once read, laid
on the table and the question of its passage was
remanded to the next day.

REMEMBRANCE was ordered to be printed.
An interesting debate occurred on the bill making
valid the doings of cities, towns, and plantations in
raising bounties to volunteers.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11.
SENATE. The Senate passed without any opposition
the bill granting further powers to the European and
North American Mail Company. This bill as passed
permits the bridging of the Kennebec stream and
extension of the road to connect with the New Brun-
swick branch line of the Kennebec Iron Works.
HOUSE. The House was mostly occupied with the
bill to legalize the doings of cities, towns and plan-
tations in raising bounties to volunteers. The bill was
passed by a vote of 66 to 16.

REMEMBRANCE was ordered to be printed.
An interesting debate occurred on the bill making
valid the doings of cities, towns, and plantations in
raising bounties to volunteers.
FRIDAY, Feb. 12.
SENATE. The bill paying a bounty of \$300 to each
volunteer enlisting under the call of Feb. 1, 1864,
was passed.

Mr. Tenney, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
reported an act requiring additional duties and pro-
viding for an increase of the salaries of the Justices
of the Supreme Court.
HOUSE. Bill legalizing the doings of cities, towns,
and plantations in raising bounties to volunteers and
other matters connected therewith, was passed.

Mr. Webb of Portland, from the Committee on
Judiciary, an order relating to the payment by the State
of a uniform to each volunteer enlisting under the
call of Feb. 1, 1864, reported several readings
and was passed by a vote of 66 to 16.

SECTION 1. There shall be paid from the State Treasury
to each person who shall be enlisted and mustered
into the service of the United States, on the quota of
this State, and who shall be credited to the quota of any
town, prior to the date of such enlistment, shall have
furnished for his outfit, including the month of October, 1863,
a bounty of \$300, subject to the restrictions and limitations contained
in the following sections.
SECTION 2. No person enlisted since Feb. A. 1864,
shall be entitled to receive such bounty, who shall be
credited to the quota of any town, in which he has
residence, if he have a residence in this State, unless at the
time of his enlistment and muster, the full number
of his town shall have been accepted and accepted.

SECTION 3. Soldiers already in the service and re-enlist-
ing shall be paid such bounty under the regulations and
conditions of the act of the 1st of March, 1864.
SECTION 4. No person shall be entitled to receive from
this State, or any town in it, any bounty in addition
to the sum provided for in this act.

SECTION 5. Any sum paid as bounty from any source ex-
cept from the United States, to any soldier shall be
deducted from the bounty to be paid from the State
Treasury.

SECTION 6. Cities, towns and plantations are hereby au-
thorized to raise a sum not exceeding \$25,000, for the
equipment of the militia of this State, and for the use of
each man of its proportion of troops required by any call
of the President, to be used in paying recruiting agents
and other expenses, which shall be collected in the same
manner as other money raised for necessary municipal purposes.

SECTION 7. Any person who shall be enlisted and mustered
into the service of the United States, on the quota of
this State, and who shall be credited to the quota of any
town, prior to the date of such enlistment, shall have
furnished for his outfit, including the month of October, 1863,
a bounty of \$300, subject to the restrictions and limitations contained
in the following sections.

SECTION 8. No person enlisted since Feb. A. 1864,
shall be entitled to receive such bounty, who shall be
credited to the quota of any town, in which he has
residence, if he have a residence in this State, unless at the
time of his enlistment and muster, the full number
of his town shall have been accepted and accepted.

SECTION 9. Soldiers already in the service and re-enlist-
ing shall be paid such bounty under the regulations and
conditions of the act of the 1st of March, 1864.

SECTION 10. No person shall be entitled to receive from
this State, or any town in it, any bounty in addition
to the sum provided for in this act.

SECTION 11. Any sum paid as bounty from any source ex-
cept from the United States, to any soldier shall be
deducted from the bounty to be paid from the State
Treasury.

SECTION 12. Cities, towns and plantations are hereby au-
thorized to raise a sum not exceeding \$25,000, for the
equipment of the militia of this State, and for the use of
each man of its proportion of troops required by any call
of the President, to be used in paying recruiting agents
and other expenses, which shall be collected in the same
manner as other money raised for necessary municipal purposes.

SECTION 13. Any person who shall be enlisted and mustered
into the service of the United States, on the quota of
this State, and who shall be credited to the quota of any
town, prior to the date of such enlistment, shall have
furnished for his outfit, including the month of October, 1863,
a bounty of \$300, subject to the restrictions and limitations contained
in the following sections.

SECTION 14. No person enlisted since Feb. A. 1864,
shall be entitled to receive such bounty, who shall be
credited to the quota of any town, in which he has
residence, if he have a residence in this State, unless at the
time of his enlistment and muster, the full number
of his town shall have been accepted and accepted.

SECTION 15. Soldiers already in the service and re-enlist-
ing shall be paid such bounty under the regulations and
conditions of the act of the 1st of March, 1864.

SECTION 16. No person shall be entitled to receive from
this State, or any town in it, any bounty in addition
to the sum provided for in this act.

SECTION 17. Any sum paid as bounty from any source ex-
cept from the United States, to any soldier shall be
deducted from the bounty to be paid from the State
Treasury.

SECTION 18. Cities, towns and plantations are hereby au-
thorized to raise a sum not exceeding \$25,000, for the
equipment of the militia of this State, and for the use of
each man of its proportion of troops required by any call
of the President, to be used in paying recruiting agents
and other expenses, which shall be collected in the same
manner as other money raised for necessary municipal purposes.

Legislature of Maine.

SENATE. The Committee on Judicial reported
in favor of the right of Everett W. Stetson, of
County, to a seat. The report was adopted and Mr.
Stetson declared to be a member of the Senate.
A resolve was reported in the Senate by the Com-
mittee on State Lands and State Roads, granting an ap-
propriation in aid of the construction of the Milford
and Princeton turnpike as a military road.
HOUSE. A message was received from the Governor
covering a communication received from the Senate
covering a communication received from the Senate
of Francis O. J. Smith, proposing to donate to the State
a farm of 90 acres, more or less, situated in Gorham,
valued at about \$10,000, provided the State will con-
cede to the Agricultural College provided by the State
the sum of \$10,000.

An interesting debate occurred on the bill making
valid the doings of cities, towns, and plantations in
raising bounties to volunteers.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.
SENATE. Mr. Miliken of Kennebec, from the Com-
mittee on Roads, Ways and Bridges, reported an act
authorizing the Maine Western Railway. The bill was once read, laid
on the table and the question of its passage was
remanded to the next day.

REMEMBRANCE was ordered to be printed.
An interesting debate occurred on the bill making
valid the doings of cities, towns, and plantations in
raising bounties to volunteers.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11.
SENATE. The Senate passed without any opposition
the bill granting further powers to the European and
North American Mail Company. This bill as passed
permits the bridging of the Kennebec stream and
extension of the road to connect with the New Brun-
swick branch line of the Kennebec Iron Works.

HOUSE. The House was mostly occupied with the
bill to legalize the doings of cities, towns and plan-
tations in raising bounties to volunteers. The bill was
passed by a vote of 66 to 16.

REMEMBRANCE was ordered to be printed.
An interesting debate occurred on the bill making
valid the doings of cities, towns, and plantations in
raising bounties to volunteers.
FRIDAY, Feb. 12.
SENATE. The bill paying a bounty of \$300 to each
volunteer enlisting under the call of Feb. 1, 1864,
was passed.

Mr. Tenney, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
reported an act requiring additional duties and pro-
viding for an increase of the salaries of the Justices
of the Supreme Court.

HOUSE. Bill legalizing the doings of cities, towns,
and plantations in raising bounties to volunteers and
other matters connected therewith, was passed.

Mr. Webb of Portland, from the Committee on
Judiciary, an order relating to the payment by the State
of a uniform to each volunteer enlisting under the
call of Feb. 1, 1864, reported several readings
and was passed by a vote of 66 to 16.

SECTION 1. There shall be paid from the State Treasury
to each person who shall be enlisted and mustered
into the service of the United States, on the quota of
this State, and who shall be credited to the quota of any
town, prior to the date of such enlistment, shall have
furnished for his outfit, including the month of October, 1863,
a bounty of \$300, subject to the restrictions and limitations contained
in the following sections.

SECTION 2. No person enlisted since Feb. A. 1864,
shall be entitled to receive such bounty, who shall be
credited to the quota of any town, in which he has
residence, if he have a residence in this State, unless at the
time of his enlistment and muster, the full number
of his town shall have been accepted and accepted.

SECTION 3. Soldiers already in the service and re-enlist-
ing shall be paid such bounty under the regulations and
conditions of the act of the 1st of March, 1864.

SECTION 4. No person shall be entitled to receive from
this State, or any town in it, any bounty in addition
to the sum provided for in this act.

SECTION 5. Any sum paid as bounty from any source ex-
cept from the United States, to any soldier shall be
deducted from the bounty to be paid from the State
Treasury.

SECTION 6. Cities, towns and plantations are hereby au-
thorized to raise a sum not exceeding \$25,000, for the
equipment of the militia of this State, and for the use of
each man of its proportion of troops required by any call
of the President, to be used in paying recruiting agents
and other expenses, which shall be collected in the same
manner as other money raised for necessary municipal purposes.

SECTION 7. Any person who shall be enlisted and mustered
into the service of the United States, on the quota of
this State, and who shall be credited to the quota of any
town, prior to the date of such enlistment, shall have
furnished for his outfit, including the month of October, 1863,
a bounty of \$300, subject to the restrictions and limitations contained
in the following sections.

SECTION 8. No person enlisted since Feb. A. 1864,
shall be entitled to receive such bounty, who shall be
credited to the quota of any town, in which he has
residence, if he have a residence in this State, unless at the
time of his

Latest Telegraphic News.

GRAND MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH WEST.

THE ARMY ADVANCING FROM CHATTAHOOCHEE.

GEN. SHERMAN PUSHING FORWARD.

JACKSON AND YAZOO CITY IN OUR POSSESSION.

ESCAPE OF FEDERAL OFFICERS FROM RICHMOND.

FOUR BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

ONLY 10,000 REBEL TROOPS ON THE RAPIDAN.

The Rebel Conscription Resisted in the Army.

New York, 15th. The Herald's Virginia correspondent reports that Jackson and Yazoo City in the hands of the Union army.

It is reported that troops from Gen. Lee's army, and Beauregard's army, are being sent to other points in the Confederacy—probably to Mobile, Atlanta and Knoxville.

It is said that positive information has been received that Gen. Lee has only 10,000 infantry on the Rapidan, though his cavalry is having a great success.

Cato, 15th. Gen. Sherman's headquarters are reported to have been at Jackson on the 7th. He has since been heard from at Richmond.

New York, 15th. The following, dated Chattanooga, 12th, is of interest:

Gen. Sherman's headquarters are reported to have been at Jackson on the 7th. He has since been heard from at Richmond.

The cavalry expedition under General Smith, and Grierson, crossed the country from Corinth, moving south.

It is understood that these columns are intended to act in conjunction—the one to attack and the other to follow up the retreat of the enemy.

Gen. Sherman's headquarters are reported to have been at Jackson on the 7th. He has since been heard from at Richmond.

The army at Chattanooga is by this time in motion for Tunnel Hill and the movement may be made by day.

It is reported that the army is moving on to the north of the city.

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Capture of a Gang of Guerrilla Murderers.

New York, Feb. 9. The following dispatch is published in the St. Louis papers:

"Capt. J. M. Smith, Feb. 1864. Gen. Fiske: A detachment from my regiment attacked the Robin gang on Holcomb Island. Our force was under Capt. Shibley. They killed seven men and captured eight, and fifteen wagons loaded with corn, mostly citizens' wagons, and thirteen horses. We have left Capt. John F. Bollen here in iron. He commanded at the Round Point massacre, and is guilty of more murders of citizens. None of our force was killed."

J. B. ROGERS.

Col. 21 Cavalry, M. S. M., commanding.

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Foreign News.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer China, from Liverpool Jan. 30th and Queenstown 31st, arrived at New York, Feb. 11.

The United States corvette St. Louis left Lisbon, Jan. 25, to intercept an English brig with guns and stores for the rebel cruiser Haphannagon.

Mr. Rumble, inventor of machinery at Sheerness, was brought before the magistrates for complicity in fitting out the Haphannagon, and committed for trial, but was bailed in 1000 pounds.

The United States steamer Mohican has left Table Bay in search of the Alabama, which was seen on the 6th of November, 150 miles from Java Heads, near a burning vessel, name unknown.

Messrs. Schell and Bright had addressed their constituents at Birmingham. The former sought to justify his connection with the Southern Independence Association. Mr. Bright, on the other hand, declared that the magistrates at Sheerness had been misled by the Haphannagon, and that the Union was restored.

The Manchester Southern Independence held a soiree, at which James Spence was the principal speaker. He combated the recent arguments in favor of the North by Milner Gibson and boldly avowed his hostility to slavery.

The pirate Alabama was at Singapore Dec. 22, coaling.

The Danish Question.

The Danish question was unchanged. The British Government had sent threatening notes to Vienna and Berlin. France is in union with England. The Danish Minister has quitted Vienna.

It is reported that Germany and Prussia have assured England and France that they do not intend to force Denmark to carry out her engagements.

The English journals are more hopeful of peace. The Morning Post believes Russia, France and Sweden have signified their willingness to join England in recognizing the integrity of Denmark.

The London Times says: "France and Russia, though entirely agreeing with England, decline to interfere with the Danish position, but in reality to prevent desertions. The Danes are leaving the rebel army in large numbers."

A Powerful Fleet for Admiral Porter.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10. A correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch writes that a powerful fleet yet seen on the Mississippi river is now being fitted out for Admiral Porter.

The greatest activity prevails in all the naval arsenals of the United States.

The workmen are employed day and night, so that the vessels ready at the appointed time.

Plain Talk of Rebel Papers in North Carolina.

The Raleigh Progress says: "The present Congress is bent on fastening a military despotism on the people of these Confederate States, and the people must either submit to it, or resist it."

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